



العدد السابع - الجزء الثالث - يوليو - 2021 - السنة الثانية مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة

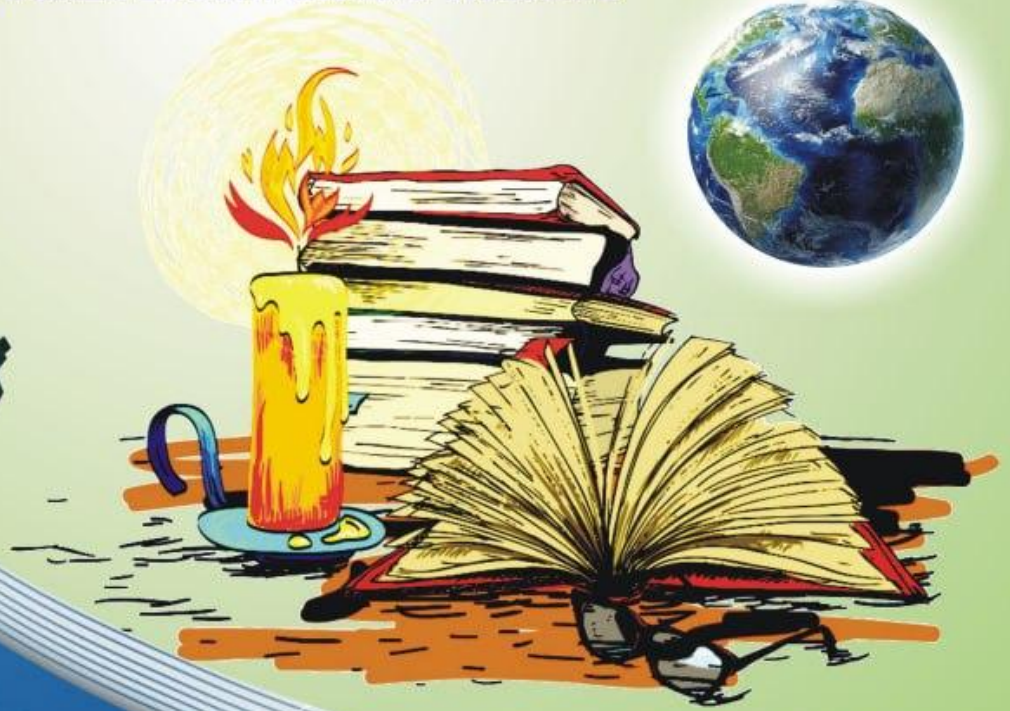
# المجلة الأمريكية الدولية للعلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية

American International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences

ISSN - 2710 - 4834 / رقم الايداع في دار الكتب والوثائق العراقي : 2460

تصدر عن الأكاديمية الأمريكية الدولية  
للتعليم العالي والتدريب

ISSUED BY AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING







رئيس التحرير- أ.د. حاتم جاسم الحسنون، رئيس الأكاديمية الأمريكية الدولية للتعليم العالي والتدريب.

مدير التحرير- أ.د. هند عباس على الحمادي-أستاذ بقسم اللغة العربية وعلومها-كلية التربية للبنات-جامعة بغداد، جمهورية العراق (مدقق اللغة العربية).

#### سكرتارية التحرير

1. أ.م.د. محمد حسن أبو رحمة . وزارة التربية – فلسطين .
2. أسكينة إبراهيم الصبري . الشؤون الإدارية . الأكاديمية الأمريكية الدولية للتعليم العالي والتدريب.

#### أعضاء هيئة التحرير

1. أ.د.حقي إسماعيل إبراهيم ، كلية التربية ، الجامعة المستنصرية ، جمهورية العراق .المدقق العام.
2. أ.م.د. خالد ستار القيسي ، عميد كلية الإعلام ، الأكاديمية الأمريكية الدولية للتعليم العالي والتدريب.
3. أ. مجدي عبد الله الجايح، كلية اللغات والعلوم الإنسانية، الأكاديمية الأمريكية الدولية للتعليم العالي والتدريب. (مدقق اللغة الإنكليزية)
4. أ. خالد الأنصاري، كلية علوم التربية، جامعة محمد الخامس ، الرباط، المملكة المغربية. (التنضيد)
5. أ.محمد تايه محمد. بك إدارة أعمال. كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد. جامعة الكوفة. ( تصميم).

## أعضاء الهيئة العلمية

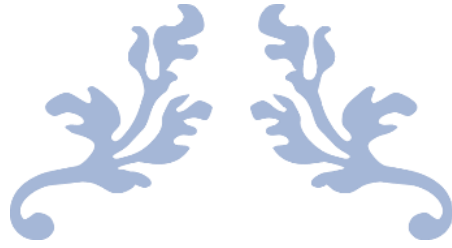
1. أ.د. أبكر عبد البنات آدم. مدير جامعة القرآن الكريم وتأسيس العلوم. جمهورية السودان.
2. أ.د. إلهام شهرزاد رواج. كلية الحقوق والعلوم السياسية. جامعة البليدة 2. الجمهورية الجزائرية.
3. أ.د. أمال العرابوي مهدي - رئيس قسم التربية المقارنة بكلية التربية - جامعة بورسعيد، جمهورية مصر العربية.
4. أ.د. أمل مهدي جبر- رئيس قسم العلوم التربوية والنفسية. كلية التربية للبنات. جامعة البصرة، جمهورية العراق.
5. أ.د. إيمان عباس على حسن الخفاف- عميد كلية التربية الأساسية. الجامعة المستنصرية، جمهورية العراق.
6. أ.د. برزان ميسر حامد أحمد الحميد. كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية. جامعة الموصل. جمهورية العراق
7. أ.د. خليفة صحراوي. رئيس قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها. كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية. جامعة باجي مختار عنابة. الجمهورية الجزائرية.
8. أ.د. داود مراد حسين الداودي. دكتوراه العلوم السياسية. مدير وحدة البحوث والدراسات. جامعة القادسية. كلية القانون. جمهورية العراق.
9. أ.د. راشد صبري محمود القصبى- أستاذ التخطيط التربوي واقتصاديات التعليم بكلية التربية. جامعة بورسعيد. جمهورية مصر العربية.
10. أ.د. سندس عزيز فارس الفارس- خبير تربوي- عميد كلية الدراسات العليا والبحث العلمي في الاكاديمية الأمريكية. جمهورية العراق.
11. أ.د. غادة غازي عبد المجيد- أستاذ في كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية - جامعة ديالى. جمهورية العراق.
12. أ.د. ماجدولين محمد النهيبي- كلية علوم التربية. جامعة محمد الخامس. الرباط، المملكة المغربية.
13. أ.د. ماهر مبدر عبد الكريم العباسي. نائب عميد كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية. جامعة ديالى. جمهورية العراق.
14. أ.د. ناهض فالح سليمان- كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية. جامعة ديالى. جمهورية العراق.

15. أ.د. نبيل محمد صالح العبيدي. عميد كلية الدراسات العليا. الجامعة اليمنية. الجمهورية اليمنية.
16. أ.د. نزهة إبراهيم الصبري - نائب رئيس الأكاديمية الأمريكية الدولية للتعليم العالي والتدريب- المملكة المغربية.
17. أ.د. نصيف جاسم أسود سالم الأحبابي. كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية. قسم الجغرافية. جامعة تكريت. جمهورية العراق.
18. أ.د. نورة محمد مستغفر. أستاذ التعليم العالي مؤهل، المركز الجهوي لمهن التربية والتكوين، المملكة المغربية.
19. أ.د. هاله خالد نجم- رئيس قسم الترجمة. كلية الآداب- جامعة الموصل – جمهورية العراق .
20. أ.د. وسن عبد المنعم ياسين- أستاذ الأدب العربي – كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية. جامعة ديالى . جمهورية العراق
21. أ.د. تحرير علي حسين علوان – كلية الفنون الجميلة – جامعة البصرة – جمهورية العراق.
22. أ.د. عدنان فرحان الجوراني. أستاذ الاقتصاد. جامعة البصرة. جمهورية العراق.
23. أ.م.د. حسين عبد الكريم أبو ليله. وزارة التربية والتعليم. فلسطين .
24. أ.م.د. محمد ماهر محمود الحنفي. رئيس قسم أصول التربية. كلية التربية. جامعة بور سعيد. جمهورية مصر العربية.
25. أ.م.د. آوان عبد الله محمود الفيضي. دكتوراه قانون خاص. كلية الحقوق. جامعة الموصل. جمهورية العراق.
26. أ.م.د. عبد الباقي سالم – تدريسي في كلية التربية البدنية وعلوم الرياضة – جامعة بابل- جمهورية العراق
27. م.د. تارا عمر أحمد- كلية العلوم السياسية. جامعة السليمانية. جمهورية العراق .

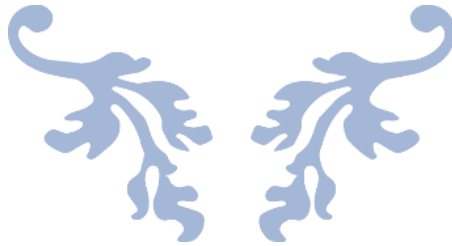
#### أعضاء الهيئة الاستشارية

1. د. رضا فجة. علم الاجتماع – كلية العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية – جامعة محمد بوضياف – المسيلة – الجمهورية الجزائرية.

2. أ.د. خالد عبد القادر التومي- باحث في المركز القومي للبحوث والدراسات العلمية . ليبيا.
3. أ.د. رائد بني ياسين- عميد كلية الأعمال .قسم نظم المعلومات . الجامعة الأردنية- فرع العقبة . المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية.
4. أ.د. رشيدة علي الزاوي- أستاذ التعليم العالي .المركز الجهوي لمهن التربية والتكوين . الرباط . المملكة المغربية.
5. أ.د. علي سموم الفرطوسي .كلية التربية الأساسية .الجامعة المستنصرية . جمهورية العراق.
6. أ.د. كامل علي الويبة- رئيس جامعة بنغازي الحديثة – ليبيا.
7. أ.د. مازن خلف ناصر.كلية القانون .الجامعة المستنصرية . جمهورية العراق.
8. أ.م.د. محمد عبدالفتاح زهرى- رئيس قسم الدراسات الفندقية- كلية السياحة والفنادق – جامعة المنصورة- جمهورية مصر العربية.
9. أ.م.د. هلال قاسم أحمد المريسي .عميد الشؤون الأكاديمية .جامعة العلوم الحديثة .الجمهورية اليمنية.
10. أ.م.د. آرام نامق توفيق . كلية العلوم . جامعة السليمانية . جمهورية العراق.
11. أ.م.د. مروة إبراهيم زيد التميمي .كلية الكنوز .الجامعة الأهلية . جمهورية العراق.
12. د. جميلة غريب .قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها .جامعة باجي مختار .عنابة . الجمهورية الجزائرية .
13. د. حدة قرقور . كلية الحقوق . جامعة محمد بوضياف . المسيلة .الجمهورية الجزائرية .



## مقال العدد



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ، الحمد لله على فضله ونعمته ، والصلاة والسلام على رسوله الكريم وآله ، أما بعد ..  
 يضم العدد السابع من المجلة بين دفتيه بحوث المؤتمر العلمي الدولي الثالث للأكاديمية الأمريكية للتعليم العالي والتدريب الذي تجلى بشعار " التنمية المستدامة بين القطاعين ؛ الحكومي ، والخاص ، في تحقيق أهدافها " ، وانهقد للمدة من الثاني حتى التاسع من كانون الثاني / يناير لعام ألفين وواحد وعشرين ، في المنصة الافتراضية للأكاديمية عبر فضائها الإلكتروني.  
 ضم العدد جمهرة كبيرة من البحوث لعلماء ولباحثين من جامعات عربية ، ولؤسسات علمية ، ولمراكز بحثية متباينة في تخصصاتها المتنوعة على مدار الوطن العربي الواسع بجناحيه الآسيوي والأفريقي ، لذا جاء العدد على ثلاثة أجزاء ، يحتوي كل جزء منه على عدد من البحوث المتنوعة التي تشترك ضمن المحور الرئيس التنمية المستدامة.

إن الثقافة المستدامة يجب تبيانها عند جميع العاملين في منظمات القطاع الخاص ، عن طريق التعريف بها ، وتشجيع مبادئها ؛ لتحقيق أهدافها . وتفعيل ما يُعرف بالقطاع الثالث ، وهو القطاع الناتج عن الشراكة بين القطاعين ؛ العام ، والخاص ، للنهوض بعجلة التنمية وتحقيق أهدافها . وضرورة توفير رعاية علمية للباحثين في مجال العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية ، وتحقيق نُظم المتابعة المثلى بما يكفل تحقيق الإبداع العلمي الخلاق . وتبني استراتيجية وطنية ، يشارك بها الخبراء من مختلف التخصصات التربوية ، والإعلامية ، والطبية ، لحماية الصحة العقلية للشباب عن طريق رفع مستوى الوعي لديهم ، وتوجيههم للاستعمال الرشيد لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي المختلفة . وأهمية الاستفادة من المناخ المحلي ، وتوظيفه في تخطيط المدن ، وتصميم المباني ، وهو الجانب الفعال في تقليل استهلاك الطاقة ، والتفاعل الإيجابي مع مصادر الطاقة النظيفة ، التي وفرتها البيئة المحلية . وتطوير نُظم إدارة المعرفة الرشيقة ، على أساس التكنولوجيا المتوافرة وتصميمها ؛ لتلبية احتياجات المنظمات الخدمية صغيرة الحجم ومتوسطها . والعمل على توفير بيئة سياسية وأمنية مستقرة ، تحفظ حقوق الإنسان الأساس ، وتلتزم بقيم العدل والمساواة .

وبعد هذا كله .. وموجز لما قاله المؤتمرون عبر بحوثهم .. يُعدّ المؤتمر العلمي الدولي الثالث للأكاديمية الافتراضي هو الأوسع نطاقا ليس في عدد المشاركات فحسب بل فيما تركه من استدامة علمية ومعرفية ، وقدرات أسفر بها الباحثون عن فكر مستدام حر ، وديمومة علمية إبداعية خلاقية . ونتمن بدورنا ذلك الجهد المضي والفعال من لدن كل مَنْ شارك ، وعمل ، وقدم لنجاح ذلك الصرح العلمي بامتداده الطويل . وستكون الأكاديمية الأمريكية الدولية للتعليم العالي والتدريب المنبر الواسع لكل الأفكار التي تسهم في بناء حياة مستدامة خدمة لحياة الإنسان في ربوع أرضه العريقة .

هيئة تحرير المجلة

2021 / 7 / 4 ولاية ديلاوير

#### الملاحظة القانونية

البحوث المنشورة في المجلة لا تعبر عن وجهة نظر المجلة ، بل عن رأي كاتبها .

## فهرس الموضوعات

ادارة الاختلاف وقبول الآخر في الصراع بين القديم والجديد في التراث النقدي

- أ. د. سعد محمد على التميمي ..... 11
- ثقافة الاقتصاد الاخضر لدى مدرسات علم الاحياء في مدينة بغداد
- أ. د. نادية حسين يونس العفون / م.م. هيفاء عدنان ماجحان ..... 21
- مخرجات التكوين بمسلك الإدارة التربوية بالمراكز الجهوية لمهن التربية والتكوين - فرع القنيطرة نموذجاً -
- الدكتورة: التيجنية خليلد / المتصرفة التربوية: غزلان النوخ ..... 45
- استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي ومؤشرات الصحة العقلية لدى عينة من طلبة جامعة دمشق في إطار تحقيق التنمية المستدامة.
- د. أماني أحمد اسكندراني / د. فلك حسن صبيبة ..... 112
- الإنفاق العام وأثره على الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للاقتصاد الليبي دراسة قياسية للفترة من 1970 - 2014
- د. مجدي الورشفاني / أ. أيوب الفارسي ..... 140
- دور المسؤولية الاجتماعية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة دراسة ميدانية على شركة ليبيا للتأمين
- أ.م.د. مفتاح أحمد أبوغفنه / أ.م. د. مصطفى أحمد الغمقي ..... 164
- التنمية المستدامة وسبل تحقيقها للنهوض بواقع الاقتصاد العراقي
- دعاء عبد الرضا باقر الغانم / م. د. رسلان عبد الزهرة الجنابي ..... 184
- أثر السياق في توجيه معنى الألفاظ المركبة في كتاب ما يعول عليه في المضاف والمضاف إليه للمحبي
- م.م. عادل ماضي صبر ..... 205
- اتفاقيات تفويض المرفق العام كآلية تسيير الخدمة العمومية
- عبد اللطيف والي / يوسف شبل ..... 226
- تحقيق التنمية المستدامة عبر الشراكة بين القطاع العام والقطاع الخاص
- م. يسرى حازم جاسم / م.م. حسن صالح يوسف البحاري ..... 249
- مساهمة التدقيق البيئي في تعزيز التنمية المستدامة دراسة أستطلاعية على بعض الشركات الصناعية العراقية في القطاع العام والخاص
- ام.م. مير حازم عبد الرحمن / م.م. حسن صالح يوسف البحاري ..... 326
- مستقبل التدقيق في ظل فرص وتحديات التكنولوجيات الحديثة
- نصيرة بوبعالية / شهرزاد الوافي ..... 792
- معوقات تطبيق الحاسبة عن المسؤولية الاجتماعية كركيزة لتجسيد أبعاد التنمية المستدامة في المؤسسات الجزائرية
- بن حمادة أسماء / بوركايب نصر الدين ..... 296

- منهجية القراءة التفاعلية للكتب والقصص وفق النموذج المبتكر ودورها الفعال في تعزيز الذكاء اللغوي لدى القارئ استراتيجية نموذج الأيدي الملونة والبطاقات
- د. خيرة بوخاري.....310
- حوار الاديان في رواية احببت يهودية
- أ.د. إسراء حسين جابر.....321
- المعوقات التي تواجه المرأة الأردنية وتحد من تمكينها اقتصاديا
- روان علي أحمد القضاة / وفاء هاني عبد القادر بني ملحم.....332
- حقوق المرأة في المواثيق الدولية
- د.زهرة علي المزوغي تيار .....353
- The effect of the foreign currency display window on changes in the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar for the period (2007–2017)**
- Researcher/ Shurooq Abbas Merza.....371**

## **The effect of the foreign currency display window on changes in the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar for the period (2007-2017)**

**Researcher/ Shurooq Abbas Merza**

**the college Computer science and information technology  
Specialization Economics /University of Wasit**

**[smerza@uowasit.edu.iq](mailto:smerza@uowasit.edu.iq)**

**009647725029770**

---

### **Summary**

\_The study tried to reveal the foreign currency display window and the policy followed by the Central Bank of Iraq and what is the exchange rate policy in Iraq and what are the influences in trying to maintain the local currency (the Iraqi dinar) that dominates the foreign currency, as the standard method was used to clarify the effect of the window on the exchange rate The purpose of this is to show whether the currency window has a direct effect on the exchange rate of the dinar, or does it have a weak effect, as it is clear through the model used that the special window for currency exchange has a direct impact on the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar by 98%

أثر نافذة عرض العملة الأجنبية على التغيرات في سعر الصرف

للدنار العراقي للمدة ( 2007 – 2017 )

الباحثة / شروق عباس مرزا

كلية علوم الحاسوب وتكنولوجيا المعلومات / علم الاقتصاد

#### الملخص:-

حاولت الدراسة الكشف عن إليه نافذة عرض العملة الأجنبية وسياسه المتبعه من قبل البنك المركزي العراقي وماهي سياسه سعر الصرف في العراق وماهي مؤثرات في محاوله الحفاظ على العملة المحليه(الدنار العراقي) المسيطر على العملة الأجنبية إذ تم استخدام الأسلوب القياسي في توضيح إثر النافذة على سعر الصرف والغرض من ذلك هو بيان هل لنافذة العملة تأثير مباشر على سعر الصرف الدنار ام لها أثر ضعيف حيث يتبين من خلال النموذج المستخدم أن النافذة الخاصه لصرف العملة إثر مباشر على سعر الصرف للدنار العراقي بنسبه

98%

## Introduction

Considering the importance of the issue of foreign currency and the exchange window by the Central Bank and the Iraqi ministries in order to grant the mechanism of action and control over the sale, purchase and maintenance of the exchange market and the national currency, and what is the harmonious policy in Iraq to preserve that currency. Where the study consists of three axes, the first axis includes the theoretical aspect regarding the foreign currency offer window and the policies of the Central Bank. exchange rate

On the second axis of the exchange rate, its concepts and policy used in Iraq and the third axis in which the practical side was used through the use of the standard method to clarify the effect of the currency display window changes in the exchange rate for a period (2007-2017). On Changes in the Iraqi Dinar Exchange Rate (2007-2017)

### **research importance**

The importance of research speaks through the effective role of its monetary policy in drawing trends that lead to monetary stability and achieving balance, and what tools have been used to control the exchange rate and the mechanism that you apply and implement through the foreign currency display window through which balance and control of the exchange rate of the Iraqi Dinar are achieved.

### **Research problem**

Despite the policy followed by the Central Bank of Iraq in controlling the foreign currency display window and interfering in the exchange market with the aim of obtaining a balanced exchange rate and raising the value of the Iraqi dinar, it has more negatively represented in Iraq's reliance heavily on oil revenues that have decreased due to low oil prices. In turn,

it led to a decrease in dollar revenues from oil and thus a decrease in foreign reserves at the central bank

### **Research hypothesis**

The research stems from the hypothesis that the foreign currency display window, which is one of the indirect monetary policy tools followed by the Central Bank of Iraq, has a direct impact on changing and stabilizing the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar.

**Research objective: - The research aims to spend on a group of phenomena, namely**

**1\_ Learn about the foreign currency display window**

**2\_ Learn about the policies followed by the Central Bank of Iraq**

**3\_ Learn about the exchange rate policies in Iraq**

**4\_ Using the descriptive aspect of the window's effect on the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar for the period (2007-2017)**

### **The first axis:-**

#### **First: - The concept of the foreign currency window**

We know the base currency window as one of the methods and direct tools used by emerging economies of medium or financial depth to intervene in the exchange market for the purpose of the maintaining stability of exchange rates and the general level of prices under the policy of targeting inflation..

In order to use the currency window in profitable economies that suffer from the backwardness of their financial and monetary systems, the disruption of their sectoral economic structure and their heavy reliance on to cover domestic

demand ,, where the currency auction is used as one of the monetary policy methods to influence the exchange rate and to ensure monetary stability<sup>1</sup> thus the central bank is It is the effort that it controls from the foreign currency in the entire exchange market, meaning that the central bank does not limit its role Within the concept of intervention to create balance, and that it does not control the demand side of the foreign currency as its source is the private sector and it cannot control the supply side because its source is international reserves (Government and petroleum dollar imports) <sup>2</sup>

Therefore, Akim at the window can through what the Ministry of Finance needs for more than (80%) of its dollar revenues for the dinar currency to tighten public expenditures for the public budget. Therefore, it sells most of the dollars of oil to the Central Bank of Iraq to obtain the dinar. As for the central bank, it is exchanging The dollar that he obtains from the Ministry of Finance in dinars by selling dollars in the market to create a balance in the money supply and then control inflation and exchange rates<sup>3</sup>

### **Second: The objectives of the foreign currency display window**

The work in this window was made for an investigation

- 1\_It is a means for indirect administrations to implement monetary policy, with the aim of controlling liquidity, achieving balance in the money supply and providing appropriate financial investment opportunities .

---

<sup>1</sup> shaker Jamoud Salal, Hassan Khalaf Radi // Analysis of the effect of the foreign currency sale window on inflation rates in Iraq // Al-Maamoun College Magazine // Issue thirty-eighth // 2019 // p. 170...

<sup>2</sup> Ali Mohsen Ismail // Monetary Policy in the Face of Challenges (2015-2016) // Central Bank of Iraq // 2017 // p. 7

<sup>3</sup> Ali Mohsen Ismail // Monetary Policy in Face of Challenges // Iraqi Central Bank // 2017 // pp. 7-8

2\_ It is a direct intervention tool aimed at achieving stability in the value of the Iraqi dinar through the parallel exchange rate with the aim of stabilizing the general level of prices and monetary stability...

... It is a direct intervention tool aimed at achieving stability in the value of the Iraqi dinar through the parallel exchange rate with the aim of stabilizing the general level of prices and monetary stability

\_3\_ The window enables the unification of the exchange rates of the Iraqi dinar by saturating the Iraqi market with foreign currency, after the exchange rates were up to (11) the exchange rate a year ago (2003)...

\_4\_ Its contribution to raising the purchasing power of people with limited incomes by improving the value of the Iraqi dinar, which in turn is reflected in the real value of income.

5\_ Its ability to provide foreign currency reserves that exceeded what was allocated by the International Monetary Fund, in order to achieve monetary stability and build foreign currency reserves to cover imports<sup>1</sup>... .

### **Third: Reforming the foreign currency supply by the policies followed by the Central Bank of Iraq in reforming the currency display window**

The Iraqi Terminal Bank produced after 2003 a new monetary policy to improve the exchange rate of the dinar and get rid of the fluctuations it suffers from by creating a window for displaying foreign currency for sale and purchase, which in turn contributes to raising the value of the Iraqi dinar, and this in turn contributes to achieving monetary and economic stability and improving purchasing power. And that the dinar is a store of value instead of the dollar ..

---

<sup>1</sup> Ahmad Subaih Attiyah // Rabab Nazim // Currency Auction between the abundance of monetary materials and the stability of the exchange rate // Al Kut University College Magazine // First Issue // 2016 // pg

However, the conditions that Iraq faced from 2014 onwards, which were based on low oil prices, which is the main source for providing dollars, which was the reason for the decline in Iraq's imports in that currency, which reduced the quantity purchased. In the Ministry of Finance by the Central Bank, in addition to the bank's taking a set of decisions that would deprive many companies from participating in the window based on the penalties applied by the bank for violating instructions .. Failure to enter companies into the window of buying and selling foreign currency to buy dollars leads to a lack of offer The dollar was restricted to a greater extent to cover import operations, as it created a parallel market for the exchange rate, which increased by (80) dinars over the official exchange rate for the year 2015))<sup>1</sup>

As well as a course in eliminating economic inflation, ensuring economic stability and stabilizing the currency exchange rate for the purpose of keeping cash as a measure of value and a means of exchange, as well as setting up the renewal of interest rates on savings and the rest of banking services, supervising private banks, managing foreign currency auctions, issuing the Iraqi dinar, and managing financial reserves that were reflected by the state. And the development and implementation of financial laws<sup>2</sup> 1.((

Table 1) shows the window for displaying foreign currency by the Central Bank of Iraq for the period 2007-2017... ((

\*\*As it is noticed from the table .. Column (1) the increase in the Central Bank's purchases of dollars in the Ministry of Finance, as it reached (26.700)

---

<sup>1</sup> Najla Shimon Shlimon // Analysis of determining factors, trends, the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar against the US dollar for the period 2014-2015 Department of Statistics and Research // p. 14...

<sup>2</sup> Falah Hassan Muhammad // The role of the financial control system in preventing the phenomenon of foreign currency smuggling / Journal of Integrity and Transparency for Research and Studies // Sixth Edition, p. 124

million dollars in 2007 and after that it started to rise, reaching its highest levels in 2013, which amounted to 62,000 dollars in purchases A million dollars and then proceeded to decline after that, reaching its lowest level by (25.653) million dollars in 2016, and in 2017 it rose to (40.355) million dollars. The reason for this rise and decrease is due to the instability of oil revenues resulting from the fluctuation in oil prices as well as Weak non-oil export sectors...

\*\* As for the second column (2) in the table, it represents the sales of the Central Bank of Iraq to the Ministry of Finance through the window, where it was produced during the period (2007-2014) as it reached (15.980 ) million dollars and continued to rise steadily at the seizure ((54.463) in 2014, but This level is higher than it is in the levels of the rise in the currency purchase window, and then those sales of the currency took off, down to (42.201) million dollars in 2017, and that is through the interference of the Central Bank of Iraq in reducing its sales of the currency in order to preserve the value of the local currency and an increase in the bank's cash reserves<sup>1</sup>.

\*\* Purchases and sales of the Central Bank of Iraq of foreign currency through the window (in million dollars)

Bank sales for the currency in force	Bank purchases of currency from the Ministry of Finance	the years
15.980	26.700	2007
25.980	45.500	2008
33.992	23.000	2009

<sup>1</sup> Interpretation of the table from the researcher's analysis

36.260	41.000	2010
39.798	51.000	2011
48.649	57.000	2012
53.231	62.000	2013
54.463	47.000	2014
44.304	32.000	2015
33.524	25.000	2016
42.201	40.355	2017

\*\* Source: The Central Bank of Iraq, the bank's annual bulletin (2002-2012),  
Department of Statistics and Research

### **second axis // The theoretical and analytical side of the exchange rate in Iraq**

#### **For (2007-2017)**

##### **First: - The concept of the exchange rate**

::The exchange rate means that it is the number of units of the currency that are exchanged for one unit of the foreign currency in the relationship trading market, or it is the value of the foreign currency divided by units of the local currency ..<sup>1</sup> (1)

---

Shimon Slimoun magazine // Analysis of the determining factors of trends in ( <sup>1</sup> the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar against the US dollar for the period (2004-2015) // Previous source, p. 3

As it aims to resist imported inflation and improve the level of competitiveness of enterprises, if the reduction in import costs leads to a decrease in the level of imported inflation. It also aims to allocate resources so that a large number of goods can be exported, in addition to that it plays an important role in the distribution of income among the local sectors .. When the competitiveness of the export sector increases as a result of the Decrease in the real exchange rate, this makes it more profitable as the profit returns to the owners of capital while the purchasing power of workers decreases and vice versa when the exchange rate decreases ,, It also plays a role in the development of local industries so that the central bank can reduce the price Spending to encourage) <sup>1</sup>.

National industries, and the devaluation of the currency by the central bank protects the local market from foreign competition and encourages exports

### Second ... the factors affecting the exchange rate

<sup>2</sup> The exchange rate is affected by several factors, including:

1\_Inflation: - The independent monetary policy cannot coexist with the exchange rate stabilization system, and this is called the impossibility of the Holy Trinity, as the link between treating inflation and exchange rates has led some economists to say that one of the costs of dealing with inflation is the increase of exchange rate fluctuations. Inflation and growth affect the increase in exchange rate fluctuations

---

<sup>1</sup> ( exchange rate against the US dollar using Markov chains for a period (2008-2011(

The Central Bank of Iraq // General Directorate of Statistics and Research // Financial Market Research, p. 1-5

National industries, and the devaluation of the currency by the central bank protects the local market from foreign competition and encourages exports

<sup>2</sup> Sabah Nuri Abbas // The effect of inflation on the equilibrium exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar for the period

Baghdad College of Economic Sciences University // Seventeenth Edition // 2008 2005\_1990)pp. 66-64

2\_The effect of money supply on exchange rates, as the classic sees through the quantitative theory of money that there is a relationship between the quantity of money and the general level of prices moving in the same ratio and the same direction.

3\_The effect of interest rates on the exchange rate through the movement of international capital, as the country in which the real interest rates rise, this encourages capital to move the hand, which means an increase in the supply of foreign currency at home, and thus the deterioration of its exchange rate...

4\_The effect of the balance of payments on the exchange rates, since when a deficit occurs in the balance of payments, this leads to an increase in its demand for foreign currencies for that deficit, and in return for a decrease in the demand of foreigners for the local currency means a deterioration of the exchange rate for that country's currency and vice versa when a surplus occurs in the balance of payments...

5\_The role of the general budget to influence the exchange rate, so if the state follows a policy whenever it is constructed to reduce the size of government spending, this leads to a reduction in the volume of demand, a decrease in the level of economic activity and a decrease in the rates of inflation, which leads to an increase in the exchange rate of the foreign currency<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Sabah Nuri Abbas // The effect of inflation on the equilibrium exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar for the period  
Baghdad College of Economic Sciences University // Seventeenth Edition // 2008 2005\_1990)pp. 66-64  
(same source as previous)

**Third: - The theoretical and analytical direction of the exchange rate policies in Iraq  
for the period  
(2007-2017)**

After the Central Bank of Iraq gained its independence after events a year later (2003)

He drew his monetary policy according to Law No. 56 of 2004, which stipulated the restructuring of the Iraqi economy and the orientation towards a market economy in order to improve and stabilize the value of the Iraqi dinar, where it governs the exchange rate and intervenes in the market through the foreign currency display window where the exchange rate is determined. Through the mechanism of supply and demand<sup>1</sup> (1) on the foreign currency in Iraq .. The Central Bank satisfies the local trends of the dollar, thus achieving homogeneity in the mechanism of the exchange market throughout Iraq and thus the official exchange rate is the local price in the window, which represents the price of selling the dollar to banks and transfer companies, while the parallel price represents the market price, which is the price at which banks and companies follow the transfer of the dollar to traders and dealers, and it is based on the laws of supply and demand, as the bank tries to influence the market price and achieve the window's goals, and it represents the difference between the window price and the price of

Market B (the exchange gap). If the foreign currency spent in the window is less than the demand for it, its price in the market increases, thus leading to an increase in the gap between the official rate and the parallel rate, thus negatively affecting the value of the Iraqi dinar and weakening confidence in it<sup>2</sup> (1) and

---

<sup>1</sup>Hussein Atwan // The exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar between the fluctuation of global oil prices and the pressure on international reserves // The Central Bank of Iraq, Journal of Monetary Policy Research, Issue 1 // 2016, p. 100

<sup>2</sup> [1] Mahmoud Muhammad Mahmoudani ,, Bilal Qasim Muhammad /// The effect of the currency sale window on changes in the exchange rate in Iraq for

that the exchange gap is its duty to get rid It expands depending on its influence by several factors, including <sup>1</sup>

1\_The percentage of foreign currency sales coverage by the size of the total foreign currency demand (supply coverage to the demand)

2\_The nature of sales in the window (cash // remittances // documentary credits). The increase in cash sales reduces the exchange gap due to the intensity of commercial dealings with a country banned from the banking system.

3\_Instructions for the foreign currency display window and the interdependence of control procedures between government institutions related to the foreign currency display window and the use of official documents issued by these institutions are basic requirements by the Central Bank in order to meet the dollar Purchase requests from the window and count them as evidence of banks' commitment to pay their tax obligations and Turkish discharges.

Table (2) indicates the gradual improvement of the Iraqi dinar exchange rate towards the US dollar in the official market for the period (2007-2017) ... which is the fixed exchange system actually applied during this period by the Central Bank through the window...

If the fixed exchange system can lead to economic attacks, i.e. a currency crisis in the event that the value of the currency is valued higher than its real value, as well as finding the exchange rate equilibrium to the Iraqi dinar against the dollar leads to stability in exchange rates and this will be reflected positively on price stability and then increase The

---

the period (2004-2015) // Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences // Issue 99 // The magazine 23 // 2017 // P. // p. 306

<sup>1</sup> Hussein Atwan Mahous // Reducing the gap of the dinar exchange rate in the official and parallel market in the past and present - the stability of the largest sales of the lowest // Iraqi Economists Network // 2018 // p 2

attractiveness of the local currency, in turn, works to stabilize foreign reserves, and this indicates that the fixed exchange system is associated with high fluctuations in foreign reserves in order to maintain the stability of exchange rates, on the contrary, in the known exchange system, which is associated with slow fluctuations in those reserves against high fluctuations in exchange rates <sup>1</sup>(1)

...As the data of Table (2) show that there is a avoidance between the official and parallel market exchange rates, where the exchange rate is recorded

... (1) Muhammad Khairy Dawood // Measuring the problem of the impossible trinity in Iraq for the period 2004-2014 // Central Bank of Iraq // Volumetric Monetary and Financial Studies // Volume (1) The second issue // p. 66

The official value amounted to (1255) dinars / dollar in 2007, while that year a value of (1267) dinars / dollar was recorded in the parallel market, and this discrepancy between the two markets remained during the period studied, then the official exchange rate took a downward path to reach (1166) 1170, 1193) during the period (2008-2014) respectively, then it increased by a small amount in 2015 to become the value of (1167) dinars / dollar .. This improvement in exchange rates came as a result of the increase in the volume of imports of foreign currency

Careful about the rise in oil prices, and then it witnessed a rise in the years (2016-2017) by (1190), which is a slight increase from what it was before in 2008 and by a fixed amount during the two years, and There

---

<sup>1</sup> Muhammad Khairy Dawood // Measuring the problem of the impossible trinity in Iraq for the period 2004-2014 // Central Bank of Iraq // Volumetric Monetary and Financial Studies // Volume (1) The second issue // p. 66

were no gaps in it from the official and parallel exchange rate<sup>1</sup>, and the reason for that stability is due. In the exchange rate of the local currency to the standards set by the Central Bank through the entry of banks and companies into the window of sale and purchase of foreign currency, with the aim of controlling the sale of the dollar on the one hand and maintaining the exchange rate on the other hand ... and combating money laundering, which led to the building of units And organizational and technical capabilities to determine their systems and internal control<sup>2</sup> (1) as well as the exchange system

(1) Ali Mohsen Ismail // Monetary Policy Challenges and Ways to Confront them // Central Bank of Iraq // 2017 // p. 15

The constant makes them maintain cash reserves to avoid the fluctuations that occur in the supply and demand for foreign currencies, as whenever the size of the reserve was large, which helped to strengthen the position of the local currency, or if the size of the reserve was insufficient .. This leads to a devaluation of the local currency and then it becomes The exchange rate of the local currency is inconsistent with the reality, which results in the flight of local capital, so that the volume of reserves, if they are large at the central bank, will make the country ready to face the shocks to the balance of payments and also help in adopting a fixed exchange system<sup>3</sup> (1)

---

<sup>1</sup> Interpretation of Table (2) from the researcher's analysis

<sup>2</sup> Ali Mohsen Ismail // Monetary Policy Challenges and Ways to Confront them // Central Bank of Iraq // 2017 // p. 15

<sup>3</sup> 1 Hanan Abdul-Khader and others // an evaluation study of the foreign exchange rate policy in Iraq // Iraqi Journal of Administrative Sciences // Issue Twenty // p. 77

**Table (2) \* The exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar against the US dollar in the official and parallel market**

The parallel exchange rate to the dollar	The official exchange rate for the dollar	the years
1267	1255	2007
1203	1193	2008
1182	1170	2009
1186	1170	2010
1196	1170	2011
1233	1166	2012
1232	1166	2013
1214	1166	2014
1247	1167	2015
1275	1190	2016
1258	1190	2017

### third axisThe practical aspect:-

The foreign currency display window is considered a way to know the extent of its impact on the changes in the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar, as it was used to know and measure real data to know and measure this effect, as the program (SPSS) V.21) was used to know the results and analyze them and use the simple linear regression model to know the significance of the effect. Therefore, it is necessary to put the hypothesis that:

:There is an effect of the foreign currency display window on the changes in the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar at the level of

Significant (0.05).

:There is no effect of the foreign currency display window on the changes in the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar at the level of

Significant (0.05).

As the foreign currency window included the variables (purchases and sales).

As for the exchange rate, it is represented by the official exchange rate and the

parallel exchange rate. After measuring the impact of purchases and sales as independent variables on the official exchange rate as the dependent variable and choosing the best model for the data, it is found that the value of (0.927 =), which is It means (the coefficient for determining the best model), meaning that the independent variables interpreted (92%) affect the dependent variable (the official exchange rate), meaning that the remainder is considered random errors (unknown errors) as its value reached (8%) and as shown in the table below:

**Table (No.) shows the criteria for the best regression model**

Model	R	R Square <sup>b</sup>	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.963 <sub>a</sub>	.927	.911	353.32597	.927	57.090	2	9	.000

a. Predictors : Sales, purchases

b. For regression through the origin (the no-intercept model), R Square measures the proportion of the variability in the dependent variable about the origin explained by regression. This CANNOT be compared to R Square for models which include an intercept.

c. Dependent Variable: The official exchange rate

d. Linear Regression through the Origin

As the hypothesis of the study was developed, which states:

H : There is an effect of purchases and sales on changes in the official exchange rate at a significant level (0.05).

H : There is no effect of purchases and sales on changes in the official exchange rate at a significant level (0.05).

The table below studies the suitability of the data regression line and its null hypothesis, as the value of (57.090 F = calculated) at the level of significance (0.000) and it is less than (0.05), which indicates that there are no significant Differences and that the model represents the studied phenomenon is heavy and accurate and that the regression line fits the given data Any acceptance of the null hypothesis. As shown below:

**Table No. () shows the analysis of variance table**

ANOVA <sup>a,b</sup>					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regressions	14254177.806	2			
Residual	1123553.194	9	7127088.903	57.090	.000 <sup>c</sup>
Total	15377731.000	11	124839.244		

a. Dependent Variable: Official exchange rate

b. Linear Regression through the Origin

c. Predictors: Sales, purchases

d. This total sum of squares is not corrected for the constant because the constant is zero for regression through the origin.

After measuring the effect of the independent variables (purchases and sales) on the official exchange rate, it was found that they affect a significant level less than (0.05), as the effect of purchases reached (11.848), meaning that the official exchange rate changes by (11.848) per unit. As for sales, the amount of its impact is (15.757) meaning that the official exchange rate changes by (15.757) per unit. Then the equation of the regression line becomes

As follows

$$y_2 = \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \varepsilon_i$$

Official exchange rate =) 11.848 (purchases + (15.757) sales +  $\varepsilon_i$

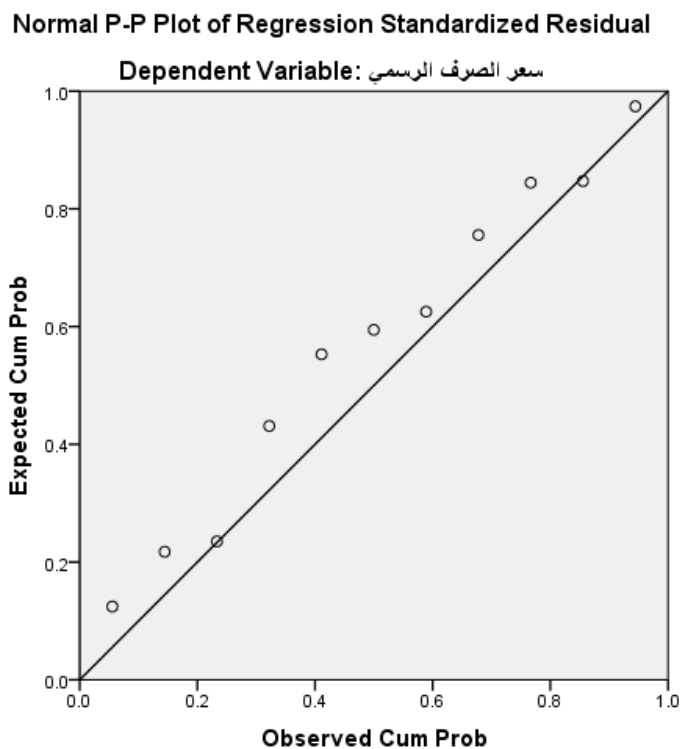
Coefficients<sup>a,b</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Purchases the sales	11.848	10.425	.430	1.136	.005
		15.757	11.061	.539	1.425	.008

a. Dependent Variable: Official exchange rate

b. Linear Regression through the Origin

It is also possible to know the modularity of the normal distribution of random errors of the specified model, as shown in the figure below



The measurement of the effect of purchases and sales as independent variables on the official exchange rate is considered as the dependent variable. We move to measure the effect of independent variables on the parallel exchange rate and choose the best model for the data. 93%) affect the dependent variable (the parallel exchange rate), meaning that the remainder is considered random errors (unknown errors) as its value reached (7%) and as shown in the table below:

**Table (No.) shows the criteria for the best regression model**

### Model Summary<sup>c,d</sup>

Model	R	R Square <sup>b</sup>	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.965 <sup>a</sup>	.932	.917	353.48528	.932	61.772	2	9	.000

a. Predictors: Procurement, Sales

b. For regression through the origin (the no-intercept model), R Square measures the proportion of the variability in the dependent variable about the origin explained by regression. This CANNOT be compared to R Square for models which include an intercept.

c. Dependent Variable: Parallel exchange rate

d. Linear Regression through the Origin

**As the hypothesis of the study was developed, which states:**

:H There is an effect of purchases and sales on changes in the parallel exchange rate at a significant level (0.05).

:H There is no effect of purchases and sales on changes in the parallel exchange rate at a significant level (0.05).

The table below studies the suitability of the data regression line and its null hypothesis, as the value of ( $61.772F = \text{calculated}$ ) at the level of significance is ( $0.000$ ) and it is less than ( $0.05$ ), which indicates that there are no significant differences and that the model represents the studied phenomenon is heavy and accurate and that the regression line fits with the given data Any acceptance of the null hypothesis. As shown below:

**Table No. ( ) shows the analysis of variance table**

**ANOVA<sup>a,b</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	15437174.413	2	7718587.207	61.772	.000 <sup>c</sup>
Residual	1124566.587	9	124951.843		
Total	16561741.000 <sup>d</sup>	11			

a. Dependent Variable: Parallel exchange rate

b. Linear Regression through the Origin

c. Predictors: Sales purchases

d. This total sum of squares is not corrected for the constant because the constant is zero for regression through the origin.

After the exchange rates and local sales start on the exchange rates and sales) on the exchange rates, sometimes, different prices from their prices ( $0.05$ ), other differences, the exchange rates ( $10.956$ ) per unit As for the occasions, their effect on the change ( $10.956$ ) ( $17.848$ ) In other words, the parallel exchange rate changes ( $17.848$ ) per unit at that time

The equation for the regression line becomes as follows:

$$y_2 = \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \varepsilon_i$$

Parallel exchange rate =) 10.956 (purchases + (17.848) sales +  $\varepsilon_i$

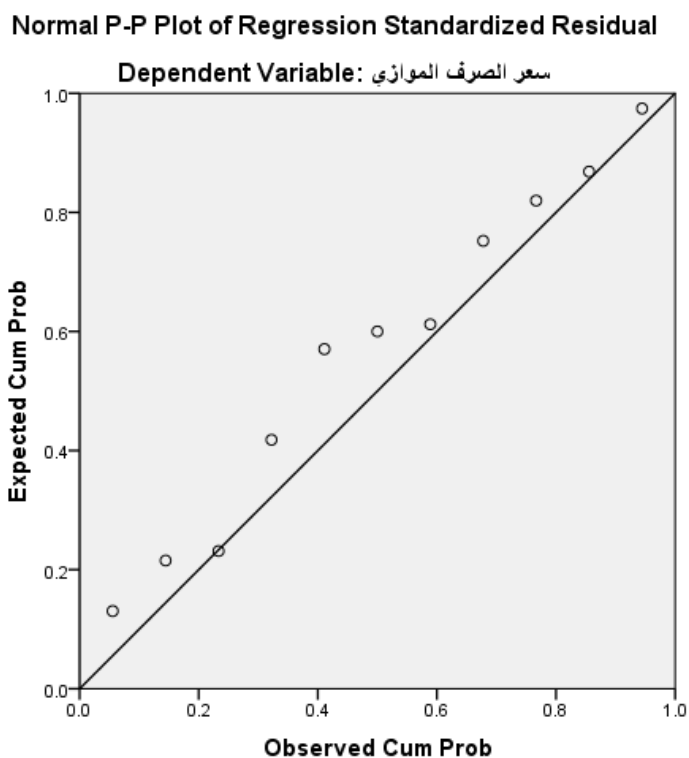
#### Coefficients<sup>a,b</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	Purchases	10.956	10.430	.383	1.050	.321
	the sales	17.848	11.066	.589	1.613	.141

a. Dependent Variable: Parallel exchange rate

b. Linear Regression through the Origin

**It is also possible to know the modularity of the normal distribution of random errors of the specified model, as shown in the figure below**



## Conclusions

1\_The Central Bank of Iraq is the one that regulates, monitors, and moves cash inflows and outflows from Iraq that help maintain a stable and stable exchange system.

2\_The bank has large cash reserves through the stability of the exchange rate which helps preserve the value of the local currency and the stability of its exchange rate

3\_There is a direct relationship between oil prices and the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar, that is, whenever oil prices increase, it causes a rise in the exchange rate and vice versa.

4\_The central bank controls the levels of the exchange rate through **auctions for the sale and purchase of foreign currency**

## Recommendations

1\_The necessity to respect Article (2) of the Central Bank Law No. (56) of 2004, which grants the Central Bank its independence and not to interfere with the executive and law authorities in Parliament in its powers.

2\_Working to increase the production capacity of the national economy to meet the needs of the local market and focus on non-oil industrial projects, which leads to a decrease in the demand for the dollar and an increase in the demand for the local currency

3\_The need to coordinate work between the Central Bank of Iraq and the supervisory authorities to prevent smuggling of dollars out of Iraq

4\_Coordination between fiscal and monetary policy and the need for the central bank to intervene in the process of preparing the state's general budget in order to reduce pressure on the bank's reserves in the face of monetary financial challenges

### Sources

1 shaker Jamoud Salal, Hassan Khalaf Radi // Analysis of the effect of the foreign currency sale window on inflation rates in Iraq // Al-Maamoun College Magazine // Issue thirty-eighth // 2019 // p. 170...

2 Ali Mohsen Ismail // Monetary Policy in the Face of Challenges (2015-2016) // Central Bank of Iraq // 2017 // p. 7

3 Ali Mohsen Ismail // Monetary Policy in Face of Challenges // Iraqi Central Bank // 2017 // pp. 7-8

4 Ahmad Subaih Attiyah // Rabab Nazim // Currency Auction between the abundance of monetary materials and the stability of the exchange rate // Al Kut University College Magazine // First Issue // 2016 // pg

5 Najla Shimon Shlimon // Analysis of determining factors, trends, the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar against the US dollar for the period 2014-2015

6 Department of Statistics and Research // p. 14

[1]Falah Hassan Muhammad // The role of the financial control system in preventing the phenomenon of foreign

currency smuggling / Journal of Integrity and Transparency for Research and Studies // Sixth Edition, p. 124

7 Interpretation of the table from the researcher's analysis

8 Shimon Slimoun magazine // Analysis of the determining factors of trends in the exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar against the US dollar for the period (2004-2015) // Previous source, p. 3

9 exchange rate against the US dollar using Markov chains for a period (2008-2011)

The Central Bank of Iraq // General Directorate of Statistics and Research // Financial Market Research, p. 1-5

National industries, and the devaluation of the currency by the central bank protects the local market from foreign competition and encourages exports

10 Sabah Nuri Abbas // The effect of inflation on the equilibrium exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar for the period

Baghdad College of Economic Sciences University // Seventeenth Edition // 2008 2005\_1990)pp. 66-64

11 Sabah Nuri Abbas // The effect of inflation on the equilibrium exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar for the period

Baghdad College of Economic Sciences University // Seventeenth Edition // 2008 2005\_1990)pp. 66-64

12 Hussein Atwan // The exchange rate of the Iraqi dinar between the fluctuation of global oil prices and the pressure on international reserves // The Central Bank of Iraq, Journal of Monetary Policy Research, Issue 1 // 2016, p. 100

13 Mahmoud Muhammad Mahmoudani ,, Bilal Qasim Muhammad /// The effect of the currency sale window on changes in the exchange rate in Iraq for the period (2004-2015) // Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences // Issue 99 // The magazine 23 // 2017 // P. // p. 306

14 Hussein Atwan Mahous // Reducing the gap of the dinar exchange rate in the official and parallel market in the past and present - the stability of the largest sales of the lowest // Iraqi Economists Network // 2018 // p 2

15 Muhammad Khairy Dawood // Measuring the problem of the impossible trinity in Iraq for the period 2004-2014 // Central Bank of Iraq // Volumetric Monetary and Financial Studies // Volume (1) The second issue // p. 66

16 Interpretation of Table (2) from the researcher's analysis

17 Ali Mohsen Ismail // Monetary Policy Challenges and Ways to Confront them // Central Bank of Iraq // 2017 // p. 15

18 Hanan Abdul-Khader and others // an evaluation study of the foreign exchange rate policy in Iraq // Iraqi Journal of Administrative Sciences // Issue Twenty //



Seven issue - Part III July 2021 - Second Year **Refereed Quarterly Scientific Journal**

# **American International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**ISSUED BY AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY  
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

**QUARTERLY JOURNAL ON HUMANITARIAN  
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

ISSN - 2710 - 4834

Deposit number in the Iraqi National Library and Archires: 2460

